Introduced by Senator Murray

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Pavley)

January 12, 2005

An act-relating to economic development to amend Section 23036 of, and to add Sections 6902.5, 17053.35, and 23635 to, the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 58, as amended, Murray. Economic development: Taxes: credits: qualified motion picture production.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws.

This bill, in accordance with legislative findings contained in this bill, would authorize a credit against those taxes for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, subject to specified limitations, in an amount equal to 15% of the qualified amount for qualified wages paid or incurred with respect to the production of each qualified motion picture.

This bill would provide that any portion of the credit that is in excess of the taxpayer's liability is refundable, as applicable. This bill, by authorizing the payment of these amounts, would make an appropriation.

The Corporation Tax Law defines the term "tax" for those purposes, and provides that credits shall be allowed against the tax in a specified order.

This bill would add to that list of credits, credits that contain refundable provisions, but do not contain carryover provisions.

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This bill would, in lieu of the credits, allow a refund of, or credit against liability for, taxes paid or payable, as applicable, under the Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill would impose specified duties on the California Film Commission and the Franchise Tax Board in administering the credits.

This bill would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to report to the Legislature regarding the effectiveness of the tax incentives created by the bill.

The bill would require a taxpayer to certify under penalty of perjury that he or she is the taxpayer entitled to claim certain deductions with respect to a qualified motion picture, thus imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of an existing crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Existing law provides for various programs for the development of economic opportunities in the state.

This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to discourage the practice of producing and filming motion pictures outside the state.

Vote: majority-2/3. Appropriation: no-yes. Fiscal committee: no yes. State-mandated local program: no-yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:
- (a) Existing law provides for various programs for the development of economic opportunities in the state.
- 5 (b) The entertainment industry plays a vital role in sustaining 6 California's economy and past legislation enacted in 1985 7 created the California Film Commission, currently existing 8 within the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, to 9 facilitate, retain, and attract filming in California.
- 10 *(c)* The Legislature intends to enact legislation to discourage the practice of producing and filming motion pictures outside the

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state by targeting those productions that are most susceptable to following lower costs in other regions of the world. This trend called "runaway production" means the practice of producing and filming motion pictures outside this state.

(d) The Legislature recognizes that film, television, and commercial production activity contributed \$34.3 billion to California's economy in 2002 and sustains more than 245,000 jobs. Film, television, and commercial productions create and sustain jobs, support thousands of small businesses, and generate significant revenue for both state and local governments. However, California's dominance as the premier location for movie, television, and commercial production is being eroded by competition from other states and foreign countries. As these other regions draw more motion picture production and develop their own long-term infrastructure, entertainment jobs, and businesses traditionally based in California will continue to flee.

SEC. 2. Section 6902.5 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

6902.5. (a) (1) In lieu of claiming the credit allowed by Section 17053.35 or 23635, a person may claim either a refund of sales or use taxes paid or incurred under this part, or a credit against liability for sales or use taxes due under this part, that is equal to the credit amount or any portion thereof that would otherwise be allowed pursuant to those sections.

- (2) Any person who claims a refund or credit under this section shall make an irrevocable election to waive the equivalent amount of credit allowed under Section 17053.35 or 23635. Any refund or credit claimed under this section shall be in lieu of claiming any credit under Section 17053.35 or 23635. Any person electing to file a claim for refund pursuant to this section shall provide a copy of the personal income or corporation tax return on which the tax liability was assessed for which the in-lieu refund is being claimed under this section.
- (b) Notwithstanding Section 6961, the board may recover any refund or credit, or part thereof, that is erroneously made pursuant to this section. In recovering any erroneous refund or credit made pursuant to this section, the board, in its discretion, may issue a deficiency determination in accordance with Article 2 (commencing with Section 6481) or Article 4 (commencing with Section 6536) of Chapter 5. Except in the case of fraud, that

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 determination shall be made within three years from the last day of the month following the quarterly period in which the board approved the refund.

- (c) The board shall provide an annual listing to the Franchise Tax Board, in a form and manner agreed upon by the board and the Franchise Tax Board, of the persons who during the year have claimed a refund or credit of sales or use tax under this section and the amount of the refund or credit allowed to each person.
- (d) Any refund, which may exceed the sales and use tax paid by that person, approved by the board pursuant to this section shall, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, be payable from the General Fund.
- SEC. 3. Section 17053.35 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 17053.35. (a) (1) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, subject to the limitation in paragraph (2), there shall be allowed to a qualified taxpayer as a credit against the "net tax," as defined in Section 17039, an amount equal to 15 percent of the qualified amount.
- (2) The credit allowed by paragraph (1) shall not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) per qualified motion picture.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) "Ancillary product" means any article for sale to the public that contains a portion of or any element of the motion picture.
- (2) "Clip use" means a use of any portion of a motion picture used in the qualified motion picture.
- (3) "Delayed residual compensation" means supplemental compensation paid at the time that a motion picture is exhibited through new use, reuse, clip use, or in secondary markets, as distinguished from payments made during production.
- (4) (A) "Employee fringe benefits" means the amount allowable as a deduction under this part to any taxpayer involved in the production of the qualified motion picture for any taxable year during the production period with respect to any of the following:
- (i) Employer contributions under any stock, bonus, pension, profit-sharing, annuity, or similar plan.

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(ii) Employer-provided coverage under any accident or health plan for employees.

- (iii) The cost of life or disability insurance provided to employees.
- (B) Any amount treated as wages under clause (i) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (14) shall not be taken into account under this paragraph.
- (5) "Licensing" means any grant of rights to distribute the motion picture, in whole or in part.
- (6) "New use" means any use of a motion picture in a medium other than the medium for which it was initially created.
- (7) "Production period" means the period commencing with approval to proceed with the production project and ending with the date the qualified motion picture is either completed or placed in service.
 - (8) (A) "Qualified amount" means both of the following:
- (i) The total amount paid or incurred during the production period for qualified wages with respect to the production of each qualified motion picture.
- (ii) The total amount paid or incurred during the production period for qualified property.
- (B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the term "qualified amount" shall not include any qualified wages paid or incurred for services performed nor any qualified property purchased or leased before January 1, 2006.
- (9) "Qualified entity" means a personal service corporation as defined in Section 269A(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, a payroll services corporation, or any entity receiving qualified wages with respect to services performed by a qualified individual.
- (10) (A) "Qualified individual" means any individual who performs services during the production period in an activity related to the production of a qualified motion picture.
- (B) "Qualified individual" shall not include either of the following:
- (i) Any individual described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of Section 51(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 38 (ii) Any 5 percent owner, as defined in Section 416(i)(1)(B) of 39 the Internal Revenue Code, of the qualified taxpayer.

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(11) (A) "Qualified motion picture" means any motion picture that is produced, adapted, or altered for exploitation in, on, or through any medium or by any device, including, but not 3 4 limited to, a motion picture produced for exploitation in movie theaters, through any form of television, videotapes, videodiscs, 5 DVDs, or any other digital format or on commercial carriers, for 6 any of the purposes listed in clause (i). "Qualified motion 8 picture" shall not include commercial advertising, music videos, or any motion picture produced for private noncommercial use, such as weddings or graduations, or by students made as part of 10 any educational course. To qualify as a "qualified motion 12 picture," all of the following additional conditions shall be 13 satisfied:

- (i) The qualified motion picture shall be a feature with a minimum budget of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), a movie of the week or miniseries or single episode of a television series with a minimum budget of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), or a television series new to California for the first 66 episodes in California. The qualified motion picture shall not be a news program, current events or public events program, talk show, game show, sporting event or activity, awards show, telethon or other production that solicits funds, reality television program, clip-based programming if more than 50 percent of the content is comprised of licensed footage, documentaries, variety programs, daytime dramas, strip shows, one-half hour (air-time) episodic television shows, or any production that falls within the recordkeeping requirements of Section 2257 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- (ii) At least 75 percent of the total production days of a qualified motion picture on or after January 1, 2006, occur wholly in California or if 75 percent of the total production budget excluding nonqualifying wages and nonqualifying expenses occurs within this state.
- (iii) Production of the qualified motion picture is either completed or placed in service.
- (iv) The copyright for the motion picture is registered with the United States Copyright Office pursuant to Title 17 of the United States Code.

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(v) Principal photography of the qualified motion picture begins within 150 days of the designation of the taxpayer as a qualified taxpayer by the California Film Commission.

(B) For the purposes of clause (i) of subparagraph (A), the

following additional rules apply:

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- (i) In computing the total wages paid or incurred for the production of a qualified motion picture, all amounts paid or incurred by all persons or entities that share in the costs of the qualified motion picture shall be aggregated.
- (ii) In the case of an episodic television series, each episode shall be treated as a separate qualified motion picture.
- (C) For purposes of computing the limitations under this "wages" means all amounts described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (14), provided that these amounts are paid for services performed or rendered within this state.
- (12) "Oualified property" for purposes of this section means purchased or leased tangible personal property used principally in the production of a qualified motion picture, which is subject to tax pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001) of Division 2.
- (13) Except as otherwise provided, "qualified taxpayer" means a taxpayer who has paid or incurred the expenses for the qualified amount, and has been allocated tax credits by the California Film Commission pursuant to subdivision (i).
 - (14) (A) "Qualified wages" means all of the following:
- (i) Any wages required to be reported under Section 13050 of the Unemployment Insurance Code that were paid or incurred by any taxpayer involved in the production of a qualified motion picture with respect to a qualified individual for services performed on the qualified motion picture production within this state.
- (ii) The portion of any employee fringe benefits paid or incurred by any taxpayer involved in the production of the qualified motion picture that are properly allocable to qualified wage amounts described in clause (i).
- (iii) Any payments made to a qualified entity for services performed in this state by qualified individuals within the meaning of paragraph (10).

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 (iv) Remuneration paid to an independent contractor who is a qualified individual for services performed within this state by that qualified individual.

- (B) "Qualified wages" shall not include any of the following:
- (i) Expenses, including wages, for legal or accounting services (except production accountants).
- (ii) Expenses, including wages, in excess of the first twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per qualified motion picture for writers, directors, including music directors, music composers, music supervisors, producers and performers, other than background actors with no scripted lines.
- (iii) Expenses, including wages, related to new use, reuse, clip use, licensing, secondary markets, or delayed residual compensation, or the creation of any ancillary product, including, but not limited to, a soundtrack album, toy game, trailer, or teaser.
- (iv) Expenses, including wages, paid or incurred with respect to acquisition, development, turnaround, or any rights thereto.
- (v) Expenses, including wages, related to financing, overhead, marketing, promotion, or distribution of a qualified motion picture.
- (15) "Reuse" means any use of a qualified motion picture in the same medium for which it was created, following the initial use in that medium.
- (16) "Secondary markets" means media in which a qualified motion picture is exhibited following the initial media in which it is exhibited.
- (c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (g) of Section 17039, relating to credits attributable to a disregarded business entity, in the case where the credit allowed by this section exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability computed under this part, the excess shall be credited against other amounts due, if any, from the taxpayer and the balance, if any, shall be refunded to the taxpayer.
- (2) Those amounts that are determined by the Franchise Tax Board to be necessary to make the refunds required by this subdivision shall be transferred from the Personal Income Tax Fund to the Tax Relief and Refund Account established pursuant to Section 19611 and shall, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, be continuously appropriated from that

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account, without regard to fiscal years, to the board for the purpose of making those refunds.

- (d) The amount of any credit allowed under this section (without regard to whether the "net tax," as defined in Section 17039, is reduced) to the qualified taxpayer shall be treated as a separate item of income of the qualified taxpayer from a source wholly within this state for the taxable year in which the credit is allowed.
- (e) No credit pursuant to this section shall be allowed unless the qualified taxpayer substantiates by adequate books and records or by sufficient evidence corroborating his or her own statement that:
- (1) The qualified wages on which the credit was calculated were actually paid or incurred in the amount claimed. Substantiation of this item shall include proof that the services were performed in California.
- (2) The motion picture was a qualified motion picture. Substantiation of this item shall include the following:
 - (A) Identification of each qualified individual.
 - (B) The specific start and end dates of production.
- (C) The total wages paid and amount and type of qualified property purchased.
- (D) The amount of qualified wages paid to each qualified individual.
- (E) The copyright registration number, as reflected on the certificate of registration issued under the authority of Section 410 of Title 17 of the United States Code, relating to registration if claim and issuance of certificate. The registration number shall be provided on the return claiming the credit.
- (f) The Franchise Tax Board may prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this section including any rules and regulations necessary to establish procedures, processes, requirements, and rules identified in or required to implement this section.
- (g) Subdivision (c) of Section 19341, relating to interest on overpayments, shall not apply to any return claiming a credit under this section.
- (h) If the qualified taxpayer fails to provide the copyright registration number as required in subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f), or fails to attach the

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certification, the credit shall be disallowed and assessed and collected under Section 19051.

- (i) For purposes of this section, the California Film Commission shall do all of the following:
- (1) Allocate tax credits to qualified taxpayers, and, by March 1, 2006, promulgate rules and regulations necessary to administer this section.
- (2) Establish a procedure for qualified taxpayers to file with the commission a written application, on a form jointly prescribed by the commission and the Franchise Tax Board, for allocation of tax credits. The application shall be filed under penalty of perjury and include, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - (A) The budget for the motion picture production.
 - (B) The number of production days.
 - (C) A financing plan for the production.
- 17 (D) Any other information deemed relevant by the 18 commission.
 - (3) Determine and designate who is a qualified taxpayer meeting the requirements of this section.
 - (4) Process and approve, or reject, all applications on a first-come, first-served basis.
 - (j) The total aggregate amount of credits that may be allocated in any calendar year pursuant to this section and Section 23635 shall not exceed ____ million dollars (\$____). Any application for an allocation of tax credits received by the California Film Commission after the maximum amount of credits have been allocated for a particular calendar year shall be treated as an application for tax credits in the succeeding calendar year.
- 30 SEC. 4. Section 23036 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is 31 amended to read:
 - 23036. (a) (1) The term "tax" includes any of the following:
 - (A) The tax imposed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101).
- 35 (B) The tax imposed under Chapter 3 (commencing with 36 Section 23501).
- 37 (C) The tax on unrelated business taxable income, imposed 38 under Section 23731.
- 39 (D) The tax on -S "S" corporations imposed under Section 40 23802.

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(2) The term "tax" does not include any amount imposed under paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 24667 or paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 24667.

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- (b) For purposes of Article 5 (commencing with Section 18661) of Chapter 2, Article 3 (commencing with Section 19031) of Chapter 4, Article 6 (commencing with Section 19101) of Chapter 4, and Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 19501) of Part 10.2, and for purposes of Sections 18601, 19001, and 19005, the term "tax" also includes all of the following:
- (1) The tax on limited partnerships, imposed under Section 17935, the tax on limited liability companies, imposed under Section 17941, and the tax on registered limited liability partnerships and foreign limited liability partnerships imposed under Section 17948.
- (2) The alternative minimum tax imposed under Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 23400).
- (3) The tax on built-in gains of—S "S" corporations, imposed under Section 23809.
- (4) The tax on excess passive investment income of S "S" corporations, imposed under Section 23811.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, credits are allowed against the "tax" in the following order:
 - (1) Credits that do not contain carryover provisions.
- (2) Credits that, when the credit exceeds the "tax," allow the excess to be carried over to offset the "tax" in succeeding taxable years, except for those credits that are allowed to reduce the "tax" below the tentative minimum tax, as defined by Section 23455. The order of credits within this paragraph shall be determined by the Franchise Tax Board.
- (3) The minimum tax credit allowed by Section 23453.
- 31 (4) Credits that are allowed to reduce the "tax" below the tentative minimum tax, as defined by Section 23455.
 - (5) Credits for taxes withheld under Section 18662.
 - (6) Credits that contain refundable provisions, but do not contain carryover provisions.
 - (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, each of the following applies:
- 38 (1) No credit may reduce the "tax" below the tentative 39 minimum tax (as defined by paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of 40 Section 23455), except the following credits:

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1 (A) The credit allowed by former Section 23601 (relating to 2 solar energy).

- (B) The credit allowed by former Section 23601.4 (relating to solar energy).
- (C) The credit allowed by former Section 23601.5 (relating to solar energy).
- (D) The credit allowed by Section 23609 (relating to research expenditures).
- (E) The credit allowed by former Section 23609.5 (relating to clinical testing expenses).
- (F) The credit allowed by Section 23610.5 (relating to low-income housing).
- (G) The credit allowed by former Section 23612 (relating to sales and use tax credit).
- (H) The credit allowed by Section 23612.2 (relating to enterprise zone sales or use tax credit).
- (I) The credit allowed by former Section 23612.6 (relating to Los Angeles Revitalization Zone sales tax credit).
- (J) The credit allowed by former Section 23622 (relating to enterprise zone hiring credit).
- (K) The credit allowed by Section 23622.7 (relating to enterprise zone hiring credit).
- (L) The credit allowed by former Section 23623 (relating to program area hiring credit).
- (M) The credit allowed by former Section 23623.5 (relating to Los Angeles Revitalization Zone hiring credit).
- (N) The credit allowed by former Section 23625 (relating to Los Angeles Revitalization Zone hiring credit).
- (O) The credit allowed by Section 23633 (relating to targeted tax area sales or use tax credit).
- (P) The credit allowed by Section 23634 (relating to targeted tax area hiring credit).
- (Q) The credit allowed by Section 23649 (relating to qualifiedproperty).
- 35 (2) No credit against the tax may reduce the minimum 36 franchise tax imposed under Chapter 2 (commencing with 37 Section 23101).
- 38 (e) Any credit which is partially or totally denied under 39 subdivision (d) is allowed to be carried over to reduce the "tax" 40 in the following year, and succeeding years if necessary, if the

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provisions relating to that credit include a provision to allow a carryover of the unused portion of that credit.

- (f) Unless otherwise provided, any remaining carryover from a credit that has been repealed or made inoperative is allowed to be carried over under the provisions of that section as it read immediately prior to being repealed or becoming inoperative.
- (g) Unless otherwise provided, if two or more taxpayers share in costs that would be eligible for a tax credit allowed under this part, each taxpayer is eligible to receive the tax credit in proportion to his or her respective share of the costs paid or incurred.
- (h) Unless otherwise provided, in the case of an—S "S" corporation, any credit allowed by this part is computed at the—S "S" corporation level, and any limitation on the expenses qualifying for the credit or limitation upon the amount of the credit applies to the—S "S" corporation and to each shareholder.
- (i) (1) With respect to any taxpayer that directly or indirectly owns an interest in a business entity that is disregarded for tax purposes pursuant to Section 23038 and any regulations thereunder, the amount of any credit or credit carryforward allowable for any taxable year attributable to the disregarded business entity is limited in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3).
- (2) The amount of any credit otherwise allowed under this part, including any credit carryover from prior years, that may be applied to reduce the taxpayer's "tax," as defined in subdivision (a), for the taxable year is limited to an amount equal to the excess of the taxpayer's regular tax (as defined in Section 23455), determined by including income attributable to the disregarded business entity that generated the credit or credit carryover, over the taxpayer's regular tax (as defined in Section 23455), determined by excluding the income attributable to that disregarded business entity. No credit is allowed if the taxpayer's regular tax (as defined in Section 23455), determined by including the income attributable to the disregarded business entity is less than the taxpayer's regular tax (as defined in Section 23455), determined by excluding the income attributable to the disregarded business entity.
- (3) If the amount of a credit allowed pursuant to the section establishing the credit exceeds the amount allowable under this

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subdivision in any taxable year, the excess amount may be carried over to subsequent taxable years pursuant to subdivisions (d), (e), and (f).

- (j) (1) Unless otherwise specifically provided, in the case of a taxpayer that is a partner or shareholder of an eligible pass-through entity described in paragraph (2), any credit passed through to the taxpayer in the taxpayer's first taxable year beginning on or after the date the credit is no longer operative may be claimed by the taxpayer in that taxable year, notwithstanding the repeal of the statute authorizing the credit prior to the close of that taxable year.
- (2) For purposes of this subdivision, "eligible pass-through entity" means any partnership or "S" corporation that files its return on a fiscal year basis pursuant to Section 18566, and that is entitled to a credit pursuant to this part for the taxable year that begins during the last year a credit is operative.
- (3) This subdivision applies to credits that become inoperative on or after the operative date of the act adding this subdivision.
- SEC. 5. Section 23635 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 23635. (a) (1) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, subject to the limitation in paragraph (2), there shall be allowed to a qualified taxpayer as a credit against the "tax," as defined in Section 23036, an amount equal to 15 percent of the qualified amount.
- (2) The credit allowed by paragraph (1) shall not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) per qualified motion picture.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) "Ancillary product" means any article for sale to the public that contains a portion of or any element of the motion picture.
- (2) "Clip use" means a use of any portion of a motion picture used in the qualified motion picture.
- (3) "Delayed residual compensation" means supplemental compensation paid at the time that a motion picture is exhibited through new use, reuse, clip use, or in secondary markets, as distinguished from payments made during production.
- 39 (4) (A) "Employee fringe benefits" means the amount 40 allowable as a deduction under this part to any taxpayer

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involved in the production of the qualified motion picture for any taxable year during the production period with respect to any of the following:

- (i) Employer contributions under any stock, bonus, pension, profit-sharing, annuity, or similar plan.
- (ii) Employer-provided coverage under any accident or health plan for employees.
- (iii) The cost of life or disability insurance provided to employees.
- (B) Any amount treated as wages under clause (i) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (14) shall not be taken into account under this paragraph.
- (5) "Licensing" means any grant of rights to distribute the motion picture, in whole or in part.
- (6) "New use" means any use of a motion picture in a medium other than the medium for which it was initially created.
- (7) "Production period" means the period commencing with approval to proceed with the production project and ending with the date the qualified motion picture is either completed or placed in service.
 - (8) (A) "Qualified amount" means both of the following:
- (i) The total amount paid or incurred during the production period for qualified wages with respect to the production of each qualified motion picture.
- (ii) The total amount paid or incurred during the production period for qualified property.
- (B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the term "qualified amount" shall not include any qualified wages paid or incurred for services performed nor any qualified property purchased or leased before January 1, 2006.
- (9) "Qualified entity" means a personal service corporation as defined in Section 269A(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, a payroll services corporation, or any entity receiving qualified wages with respect to services performed by a qualified individual.
- (10) (A) "Qualified individual" means any individual who performs services during the production period in an activity related to the production of a qualified motion picture.
- 39 (B) "Qualified individual" shall not include either of the 40 following:

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(i) Any individual described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of Section 51(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (ii) Any 5 percent owner, as defined in Section 416(i)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, of the qualified taxpayer.
- (11) (A) "Qualified motion picture" means any motion picture that is produced, adapted, or altered for exploitation in, on, or through any medium or by any device, including, but not limited to, a motion picture produced for exploitation in movie theaters, through any form of television, videotapes, videodiscs, DVDs, or any other digital format or on commercial carriers, for any of the purposes listed in clause (i). "Qualified motion picture" shall not include commercial advertising, music videos, or any motion picture produced for private noncommercial use, such as weddings or graduations, or made by students as part of any educational course. To qualify as a "qualified motion picture," all of the following additional conditions shall be satisfied:
- (i) The qualified motion picture shall be a feature with a minimum budget of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), a movie of the week or miniseries or single episode of a television series with a minimum budget of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), or a television series new to California for the first 66 episodes in California. The qualified motion picture shall not be a news program, current events or public events program, talk show, game show, sporting event or activity, awards show, telethon or other production that solicits funds, reality television program, clip-based programming if more than 50 percent of the content is comprised of licensed footage, documentaries, variety programs, daytime dramas, strip shows, one-half hour (air-time) episodic television shows, or any production that falls within the recordkeeping requirements of Section 2257 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- (ii) At least 75 percent of the total production days of a qualified motion picture on or after January 1, 2006, occur wholly in California or if 75 percent of the total production budget excluding nonqualifying wages and nonqualifying expenses occurs within this state.
- (iii) Production of the motion picture is complete, and the motion picture is placed in service for purposes of the qualified

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taxpayer claiming amortization deductions under Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes.

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- (iv) The copyright for the motion picture is registered with the United States Copyright Office pursuant to Title 17 of the United States Code.
- (v) Principal photography of the qualified motion picture begins within 150 days of the designation of the taxpayer as a qualified taxpayer by the California Film Commission.
- (B) For the purposes of clause (i) of subparagraph (A) the *following additional rules apply:*
- (i) In computing the total wages paid or incurred for the production of a qualified motion picture, all amounts paid or incurred by all persons or entities that share in the costs of the qualified motion picture shall be aggregated.
- (ii) In the case of an episodic television series, each episode shall be treated as a separate qualified motion picture.
- (C) For purposes of computing the limitations under this "wages" means all amounts described in paragraph, subparagraph (A) of paragraph (14), provided that these amounts are paid or services performed or rendered within this state.
- (12) "Qualified property" for purposes of this section means purchased or leased tangible personal property used principally in the production of a qualified motion picture, which is subject to tax pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001) of Division 2.
- (13) Except as otherwise provided, "qualified taxpayer" means a taxpayer who has paid or incurred the expenses for the qualified amount, and has been allocated tax credits by the California Film Commission pursuant to subdivision (i).
 - (14) (A) "Qualified wages" means all of the following:
- (i) Any wages required to be reported under Section 13050 of the Unemployment Insurance Code that were paid or incurred by any taxpayer involved in the production of a qualified motion picture with respect to a qualified individual for services performed on the qualified motion picture within this state.
- (ii) The portion of any employee fringe benefits paid or incurred by any taxpayer involved in the production of the qualified motion picture that are properly allocable to qualified wage amounts described in clause (i).

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(iii) Any payments made to qualified entity for services performed in this state by qualified individuals within the meaning of paragraph (10).

- (iv) Remuneration paid to an independent contractor who is a qualified individual for services performed within this state by that qualified individual.
 - (B) "Qualified wages" shall not include any of the following:
- (i) Expenses, including wages, for legal or accounting services (except production accountants).
- (ii) Expenses, including wages, in excess of the first twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per qualified motion picture for writers, directors, including music directors, music composers, music supervisors, producers and performers (other than background actors with no scripted lines).
- (iii) Expenses, including wages, related to new use, reuse, clip use, licensing, secondary markets, or delayed residual compensation, or the creation of any ancillary product, including, but not limited to, a soundtrack album, toy, game, trailer, or teaser.
- (iv) Expenses, including wages, paid or incurred with respect to acquisition, development, turnaround, or any rights thereto.
- (v) Expenses, including wages, related to financing, overhead, marketing, promotion, or distribution of a qualified motion picture.
- (15) "Reuse" means any use of a qualified motion picture in the same medium for which it was created, following the initial use in that medium.
- (16) "Secondary markets" means media in which a qualified motion picture is exhibited following the initial media in which it is exhibited.
- (c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (i) of Section 23036, related to credits attributable to a disregarded business entity, in the case where the credit allowed by this section exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability computed under this part, the excess shall be credited against other amounts due, if any, from the taxpayer and, except as provided in paragraph (2), the balance, if any, shall be refunded to the taxpayer.
- 38 (2) No portion of this credit allowed by this section shall be refunded to a "S" corporation.

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(3) Those amounts that are determined by the Franchise Tax Board to be necessary to make the refunds required by this subdivision, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, shall be continuously appropriated from the Corporation Tax Fund, without regard to fiscal years, to the board for the purpose of making those refunds.

- (d) The amount of any credit allowed under this section to the qualified taxpayer (without regard to whether the "tax," as defined in Section 23036 is reduced) shall be treated as an item of income of the qualified taxpayer from a separate trade or business conducted wholly within this state for the taxable year in which the credit is allowed.
- (e) No credit pursuant to this section shall be allowed unless the qualified taxpayer substantiates by adequate books and records or by sufficient evidence corroborating his or her own statement that:
- (1) The qualified wages on which the credit was calculated were actually paid or incurred in the amount claimed. Substantiation of this item shall include proof that the services were performed in California.
- (2) The motion picture was a qualified motion picture. Substantiation of this item shall include the following:
 - (A) Identification of each qualified individual.
 - (B) The specific start and end dates of production.
- (C) The total wages paid and the amount and type of qualified property purchased.
- (D) The amount of qualified wages paid to each qualified individual.
- (E) The copyright registration number, as reflected on the certificate of registration issued under the authority of Section 410 of Title 17 of the United States Code, relating to registration of claim and issuance of certificate. The registration number shall be provided on the return claiming the credit.
- (f) The Franchise Tax Board may prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this section including any rules and regulations necessary to establish procedures, processes, requirements, and rules identified in or required to implement this section.

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(g) Subdivision (c) of Section 19341, relating to interest on overpayments, shall not apply to any return claiming a credit under this section.

- (h) If the qualified taxpayer fails to provide the copyright registration number as required in subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f), or fails to attach the certification, the credit shall be disallowed and assessed and collected under Section 19051.
- (i) For purposes of this section, the California Film Commission shall do all of the following:
- (1) Allocate tax credits to qualified taxpayers, and, by March 1, 2006, promulgate rules and regulations necessary to administer this section.
- (2) Establish a procedure for qualified taxpayers to file with the commission a written application, on a form jointly prescribed by the commission and the Franchise Tax Board, for allocation of tax credits. The application shall be filed under penalty of perjury and include, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - (A) The budget for the motion picture production.
 - (B) The number of production days.
 - (C) A financing plan for the production.
- 23 (D) Any other information deemed relevant by the 24 commission.
 - (3) Determine and designate who is a qualified taxpayer meeting the requirements of this section.
 - (4) Process and approve, or reject, all applications on a first-come, first-served basis.
 - (j) The total aggregate amount of credits that may be allocated in any calendar year pursuant to this section and Section 17053.35 shall not exceed ____ million dollars (\$____). Any application for an allocation of tax credits received by the California Film Commission after the maximum amount of credits have been allocated for a particular calendar year shall be treated as an application for tax credits in the succeeding calendar year.
- 37 SEC. 6. (a) On or before December 31, 2010, the Business, 38 Transportation and Housing Agency shall report to the
- 39 Legislature on the effectiveness of the tax incentives created by

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this act. In preparing the report, the agency shall consider, but is not limited to considering, all of the following:

- (1) The number and increase or decrease of qualified motion pictures produced in California.
- (2) The amount of total qualified wages paid or incurred in California.
- 7 (3) The level of employment in the production industry in 8 California.
 - (b) The agency may consult with the Employment Development Department, the Franchise Tax Board, the State Board of Equalization, representatives of industry and labor organizations, and agencies of local government before completing its report.
 - SEC. 7. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.
 - SEC. 8. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.
 - SEC. 9. This act provides for a tax levy within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect.
 - SECTION 1. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to discourage "runaway production" in the motion picture industry in this state.
 - (b) For the purpose of this section, "runaway production" means the practice of producing and filming motion pictures outside this state.